



# RESERVIST

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## Changes in Designator Codes May Be Requested

All Coast Guard Reserve officers are reminded that they must submit requests for changes in their designator code appearing in the current edition of the Reserve Register.

Approximately one hundred officers to date have made applications for changes in their designators in order to indicate their military specialties more effectively. On page "IV" of the current register there is a list of designator codes applicable to Reserve officers. Also on this page you will find the procedure for requesting changes in designators by submission of a letter through channels.

## Reservist Earns Letter of Commendation

Harry L. Carpenter, DC2, USCGR, recently received a Letter of Commendation from the Commandant which read as follows:

"On 17 July 1955, you were attached to the USCGC BLUEBELL, moored at Vancouver, Washington, when a motorboat came alongside with a woman, apparently drowned, who had been pulled from the Columbia River. Without hesitation, you boarded the motorboat and began administering artificial respiration to the victim. After approximately ten minutes, breathing was restored to the woman and she was wrapped in blankets and, later, removed to a hospital for further treatment. Your timely assistance greatly contributed to the saving of a life.

"You are commended for your prompt and effective action on this occasion. By your meritorious service you upheld the highest traditions of the United States Coast Guard."

The letter was signed by Vice Admiral Alfred C. Richmond, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

## Active Duty Billets May Be Available

Plans are being formulated to expand the Reserve Training Program under the provisions of the Reserve Forces Act of 1955. If these plans are carried out, extended active duty billets will be open for officer and enlisted Reservists for a minimum of two years active duty.

The purpose of this article is to advise Reservists on the possibility of active duty billets being opened to

them in the near future and to solicit applications. If the Reserve program expansion is carried out, here is a general run-down on what ranks, rates, and numbers of personnel are being considered to fill the administrative and training needs for the new plans.

During the last quarter of this fiscal year, beginning in April, there would be a need for approximately 13 Lieutenants, 3 Lieutenants (junior grade), and 92 enlisted personnel in pay grades E-5, E-6 and E-7. It is desired that as many of these billets as possible be filled with Reserve personnel applying for extended active duty.

It is anticipated that 70 eligible applicants in pay grades E-5 and E-6 would be assigned immediately to recruiting duty. These personnel

Continued on p. 4 col. 1

## Reservist Commended by the Commandant

William Northrup Ingliss, Seaman, United States Coast Guard Reserve, was recently commended by the Commandant for his outstanding performance of service. The citation read as follows:

"For meritorious performance of duty on 15 April 1955, when he rescued a shipmate from drowning in the Cape Fear River. INGLISS was attached to the USCGC MENDOTA, moored at Wilmington, North Carolina, when a shipmate fell backward into the water from the port life float, a distance of about twenty-five feet. Without hesitation, and with complete disregard for his own personal safety, INGLISS dove into the dangerous waters. He swam out to the man and supported him as both were swept upstream by the current. An anchor buoy, with line attached, was thrown to INGLISS and he managed to grasp it while still supporting the victim. The line was then transferred to a nearby vessel and the two men were safely taken aboard. INGLISS' courage, initiative and unwavering devotion to duty were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Coast Guard."

INGLISS is authorized to wear the Coast Guard Commendation Ribbon.

The citation was signed by Vice Admiral Alfred C. Richmond, Commandant of the United States Coast Guard.

## Social Security Wage Credits For Military Service

Present laws governing Social Security provide military personnel (Regular and Reserve) with Social Security wage credits for active service between 16 September 1940 and 24 July 1947 and from 25 July 1947 to 1 April 1956, based on the crediting of \$160. per month of wages.

As a matter of information, the Chief Counsel in an opinion dated 14 October 1955 expressed the view that military wage credits may not be counted toward Social Security benefits if monthly Coast Guard retirement pay is based in whole or in part on the same period of active military service. Wage credits are not affected by compensation or pensions payable by the Veterans Administration.

However, since all decisions with regard to payment of benefits rest with the Social Security Administration, inquiries on this subject should be directed to the local office of that agency.



# Code of Conduct for Members of the Armed Forces

By Executive Order No. 10631, dated 17 August 1955, the President prescribed the Code of Conduct for members of the Armed Forces of the United States. In order to assure that members of the Coast Guard Reserve are cognizant of the requirements and prohibitions contained therein, the Executive Order is set forth in full and reads as follows:

● "By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, and as Commander in Chief of the armed forces of the United States, I hereby prescribe the Code of Conduct for Members of the Armed Forces of the United States which is attached to this order and hereby made a part thereof.

● "Every member of the armed forces of the United States is expected to measure up to the standards embodied in this Code of Conduct while he is in combat or in captivity. To ensure achievement of these standards, each member of the armed forces liable to capture shall be provided with

specific training and instruction designed to better equip him to counter and withstand all enemy efforts against him, and shall be fully instructed as to the behavior and obligations expected of him during combat or captivity.

● "The Secretary of Defense (and the Secretary of the Treasury with respect to the Coast Guard except when it is serving as part of the Navy) shall take such action as is deemed necessary to implement this order and to disseminate and make the said Code known to all members of the armed forces of the United States."

"Code of Conduct for Members of the United States Armed Forces.

## I

"I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

## II

"I will never surrender of my own

# Director of Reserve, Fifth Coast Guard District

Commander Edward Gregory Cardwell, USCGR, was born in Asland, Virginia. After graduating from McGuire's University School, Richmond, Virginia, he attended Randolph Macon College for two years. He joined the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company in Boston, Mass., where he was a Life Underwriter for 25 years. He was also Past President of the Richmond, Va., Association of Life Underwriters.

On January 10, 1942, Commander Cardwell entered the United States Coast Guard Reserve as a Lieutenant junior grade. During World War II, he attended various Coast Guard and Navy schools including, Officer Indoctrination School and Advanced Officer Training School at St. Augustine, Fla.; Submarine Chaser Training Center and Command Course at Miami; and Fire Fighting School at Philadelphia.

Commander Cardwell was assigned duty as 1st Lieutenant aboard

Continued on p. 4 col. 2

free will. If in command I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist.

## III

"If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

## IV

"If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not, I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

## V

"When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only name, rank, service number, and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

## VI

"I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America."



During formal change-of-command ceremonies January 4th, LCDR Robert L. Stambach, USCGR-R (right center), relieved CDR William F. Anderson, USCGR-R (center foreground), as Commanding Officer of ORTUPS 03-405, Brooklyn, New York. LCDR Stambach was formerly Executive Officer of U. S. Naval Reserve Surface Division 3-97, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. CDR Anderson has served as Commanding Officer of the Brooklyn Coast Guard Reserve unit since its establishment five years ago.



## "Let's Get to the Point with the Point"

During recent visits of inactive Reserve officers to Headquarters, becomes more and more apparent that there still exists confusion in the minds of many officers on the related subjects of "points to be earned for promotion", "points to be earned for a year of satisfactory Federal service" and "points to remain in an active status".

Let's sit down around the ward-room table, take it on a "slowbell" and see if we can't clear this up in everybody's mind.

First, let's talk about "year of satisfactory Federal service" for the purpose of retirement under PL 810. To receive credit for a "year of satisfactory Federal service" an officer must acquire at least 50 points during an anniversary year. Each officer receives 15 points for membership and, therefore, he actually must earn, through approved methods, 35 points. In the remainder of our discussion here, the term "accrued points" means earned points plus the 15 free membership points.

Now let's stop here for a minute and clear something up. This requirement of 50 points is a finite requirement for the year and has nothing to do with average accrual of points over the years. An officer who earns 365 points by virtue of being on extended active duty for a year and an officer on inactive duty who accrues only 50 points that year are the same in that each receives credit for only one "year of satisfactory Federal service". An officer on inactive duty who accrues 65 points in one year and 49 points in the next year still only receives credit for one "year of satisfactory Federal service"; i.e., the year in which he earns the 65 points. The year in which the total of 49 points was accrued is not a "year of satisfactory Federal service". Everybody clear on this first "point"? OK, let's move along.

The next point, gentlemen, will be points required to establish eligibility for promotion. Reserve Circular No. 5-52 requires that subsequent to 1 July 1952, Reserve officers on inactive duty must accrue an average of 50 points for each fiscal year prior to the fiscal year in which a promotion board meets in order to be eligible to receive consideration for promotion. Now, here is where we start to run into shoal water relative to possible misunderstanding.

Note, first, that this requirement is based on a fiscal year accrual, not on anniversary years. For officers whose anniversary year begins on 1 July, of course, there is no difference. However, for officers whose anniversary year begins on a

date other than 1 July, it is necessary that Headquarters convert point accrual from anniversary years to fiscal years in establishing eligibility for promotion. Another thing to bear in mind is that unless you are a member of an Organized Unit, or in the case of a member of a Volunteer Training unit have been granted a waiver by the District Commander, you must earn at least 12 of your points each fiscal year by correspondence courses. OK so far? Right! Let's continue.

LT Joe Doakes was on active duty from 1 July 1952 through 30 June 1953 and, therefore, earned 365 points. He was released from active duty on 1 July 1953. During the period 1 July 1953 through 30 June 1954 he accrued 27 points, 12 of which were by correspondence courses. In September 1954 subject officer enters a promotion zone and we must determine whether or not he meets the requirements of Reserve Circular 5-52. Mr. Doakes has accrued a total of 365 + 27, or 392 points during the period 1 July 1952-30 June 1954. He, therefore, has met the requirement of an average of 50 points per fiscal year during that period and is eligible for promotion. However, remember, the year 1 July 1953-30 June 1954 is not a "year of satisfactory Federal service" for the purpose of retirement under PL 810, in that he did not accrue 50 points during that year. You ask, well, how about an officer who was not on extended active duty? OK, let's take a look at him. LCDR Logline on inactive duty accrues his points as follows:

1 July 1952-30 June 1953	70	--MEMBER OF ORTU
1 July 1953-30 June 1954	45	--NOT MEMBER OF ORTU BUT HAS EARNED 12 POINTS IN EACH YEAR BY CORRESPONDENCE COURSES
1 July 1954-30 June 1955	35	

Total 150

A promotion board meets in September 1955 and we must determine if Mr. Logline is eligible for consideration. Well, how many fiscal years have elapsed since 1 July 1952? Three - right. OK,  $3 \times 50 = 150$ . Therefore, if this officer has a total of 150 points he is eligible for consideration. We see that he is. However, note that the years 1 July 1953-30 June 1954 and 1 July 1954-30 June 1955 are not "years of satisfactory Federal service" for the purpose of retirement under PL 810. You say this is the first time you have understood this since you came home from WW II. Well, young man, read your directives that came out and if they don't clear the air,

## Indiana Bonus for Korean Conflict

Indiana has joined the list of states which have authorized bonus benefits to eligible persons who performed active military service between the period beginning 27 June 1950 and ending 1 January 1955.

Payment of \$15 per month is authorized for each month served in the Korean area. However, payment of this benefit is limited to the ability of the World War II bonus fund to meet Korean bonus claims and no new World War II claims are now being honored. Payment will be made in the following order of priority: (1) To the next of kin for service-connected death, (2) To persons who incurred a service-connected disability rated 10% or more by the Veterans Administration, and (3) To applicants who performed active military duty in the Korean theater of action.

In order to qualify for the bonus, one year's residence in Indiana immediately prior to active service is required of those receiving payment. The deadline for the filing of applications is 30 June 1956 and inquiries concerning the bonus should be addressed to the Bonus Division, Indiana Department of Veterans' Affairs, 431 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

In addition to Indiana, the following states have authorized bonuses for service during the Korean conflict and information concerning entitlement was published in the September issue of The Coast Guard Reservist: Connecticut, Delaware, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Vermont, and Washington.

write us a letter. That's what we get paid for, to serve you and give you the "dope"

Well, seems to me we have cleared up two major areas that were in a state of "snafu". Let's move on to the last topic and then we will knock off.

Under the provisions of the Reserve Officer Personnel Act, which became effective on 1 July 1955, Reserve officers must attain, in any applicable year, the minimum number of points prescribed by the appropriate Secretary to be retained in an active status. The Secretary of the Treasury has already prescribed this minimum number of points in Reserve Circular No. 7-52. In this directive, it is established that a minimum number of 12 points must be earned per fiscal or anniversary year in order to remain in an active status. Now, up until the Reserve Officer Personnel Act became effective, the provisions of Reserve

Continued on p. 4 col. 2

# ACDUTRA For Reservists Not Members of ORTUs

Active Status Pool Reservists and VTU members should list three choices for training when filling out Form CG 3453, the Application for Active Duty for Training. This is very important to the individual Reservist in either of these two categories since quotas cannot be determined from single choices. Failure to complete this request involves returning applications for additional choices and causes quite a time delay.

On the other hand, if three (3) choices are listed and the first choice cannot be granted, then the district commander or the Com-

mandant can take immediate steps to obtain a quota for the second or third choice for training.

So remember! THINK! If you are an Active Status Pool Reservist or a member of a VTU, list three choices for ACDUTRA on your application form. Unnecessary delay caused by incompletely filled out requests for training might even result in your not being able to complete your period of required training within the anniversary year.

Reservists in these two categories are also reminded to submit their ACDUTRA requests as early in the year as possible!

## BILLETS--Cont. from p. 1

would remain in recruiting duty for an initial screening period and continued retention in such assignment would be dependent upon the man's adaptability for this type of duty.

Although it is not expected that it will be possible to fill the total of 16 commissioned and 92 enlisted billets with Reserve personnel, applications for these billets are now being solicited from Reservists so that the Coast Guard will have a reasonable estimate of how many Reservists would be interested in a tour of extended active duty.

All applications for extended active duty to begin this fiscal year should reach Headquarters by 1 April 1956.

Also, during fiscal year 1957 there will probably be an additional need for approximately 2 Lieutenant Commanders, 6 Lieutenants, 7 Lieutenants (junior grade) and 8 Warrant Officers, as well as 133 enlisted billets to be filled for this program. Officers of Lieutenant Commander rank and below are eligible to apply for these billets and enlisted personnel in all pay grades above E-3. Applications for extended active duty to begin on 1 July 1956, or as soon thereafter as possible, should reach Headquarters as soon as possible and not later than 1 June 1956.

Inactive Reserve personnel who are interested in performing extended active duty should submit an application, in letter form, to the Commandant (PR) via their unit commander and/or District Commander, as appropriate, without delay. The application should clearly indicate when the Reservist would be available.

Reservists who have already submitted applications for duty as instructors during the summer, but who would now like to apply for extended active duty as a result of this article, are eligible to so apply.

## POINTS--Cont. from p. 3

Circular No. 7-52 were not enforced by the Commandant. However, as you can see, it is now a requirement of law and here is what it means. ~~All~~ Reserve officers must earn at least 12 retirement points during the anniversary year which begins subsequent to 30 June 1955, or we, here at Headquarters, are going to place you in an inactive status at the end of that anniversary year, unless you have a period of obligated service remaining. If this is the case, you will be retained in an active status until the completion of that period.

Now if you are removed from an active status, it means you can no longer earn points; you have lost any opportunity to qualify for promotion; you have jeopardized your chances for retirement under PL 810 and, what is more, you may then receive consideration for discharge. It is not intended that the Inactive Status List serve as a dumping ground for officers who have absolutely no interest in participating in training and, therefore, discharge or placement in the Retired Reserve appears in order.

Now, let a word to the wise be sufficient! Get "heaving around" now if you are not so doing; start earning that minimum of 12 points and stay with us. We want you in the Coast Guard Reserve. You indicated that you wanted to stay with us when you accepted an indefinite commission, so let's "up anchor".

Well, gentlemen, I think that about buttons up our discussion here. After you mull this "bull session" over in your mind and certain things are not clear, just "send up a signal" and we will clear things up.

## DIRECTOR--Cont. from p. 2

the USS ALLENTOWN (PF-52) on December 26, 1943. He served aboard this vessel as Executive Of-

# Training Requirements Under ROPA

The Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954, as amended, requires each officer to earn a minimum of 1 retirement points a year, in addition to the gratuitous credit of 15 points for membership, in order to remain in an active status. Approximately 1300 Coast Guard Reserve officers have been notified by Headquarters that their records indicate failure to earn this required minimum during their previous anniversary year. This project was completed during December. Included in the notification was a summary of the various Reserve training activities which are available to all officers.

Replies received through January have been particularly gratifying. They indicate a sincere desire by the majority of officers to retain their commissions. Over one half of those concerned have replied and 90% of all replies to the notifications show that these officers intend to make a genuine effort to take sufficient training for retention. Officers who have not yet sent in replies to their notifications are urged to do so NOW.

Failure to comply with these point requirements could result in the following:

(1) Officers having no obligated service might be discharged from the Reserve; transferred to the Retired Reserve; or placed on the Inactive Status List.

(2) Officers having obligated service under the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, will be placed in a special category of the Ready Reserve, as provided for by law, for the remainder of their obligated service time.

the New Commanding Officer during Campaigns until July 15, 1945, when the PF-52 was turned over to the Russians.

The Commander returned to active duty with the Coast Guard in August 1950 when he reported at Headquarters. On August 26, 1952, Commander Cardwell was assigned to the Fifth Coast Guard District as Director of the Reserve, the capacity in which he is serving today.

## The Coast Guard RESERVIST

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